The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,107.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be, on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding.....	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
" Rutnagherry	22		Dec.
" Vingoria	23	" Galle	1
" Carwar	23	" Negapatam	4
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	6
" Cannanore	25	" Coconada	8
" Tellicherry	25	" Vizagapatam	9
" Calicut	26	" Bimlipatam	9
" Beypore	26	" Gopaulpore	10
" Cochin	27	" False Point	11
" Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
" Tuticorin	29		

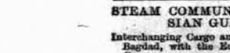
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

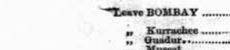
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
" Kurrachee	Dec. 2	" Fao	15
" Guadur.....	4	" Bushire	16
" Muscat.....	6	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	8	" Muscat.....	22
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	24
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raven, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

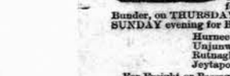
Honnore	Malwan
Onjumwolt	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE :

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse-power, 300 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds, W. Lyons, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Indian and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Double Bottom, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool.....	£50
1st class to Suez	£30
1st class to Malta	£40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
" Suez	38	24	9
" Port Said	39	25	9-10
" Alexandria	39	25	9-10
" Messina	50	34	14
" Naples	50	34	14
" Leghorn	50	34	14
" Genoa	50	34	14
" Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-booksof Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

THE fine fast sailing A 1 Clipper Ship DALLAM TOWER, Captain J. Rhind, Commander, will sail for the above Ports the beginning of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents Ship Dallam Tower.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. JSPAHAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY as soon of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

S.S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, and arrived in Bombay per Teazer and Khedabux, are informed that their GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA (2,708 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To Trieste	1st Class. £50	2nd Class. £35	Deck. £19
" Port Said	£37	£23	£14
" Suez	£36	£22	£13

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;

CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;

WINES ; LIQUORS ;

Soda and other Aërated Waters,

And

Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,

LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations :—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.

KIPPERED MACKEREL.

CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.

HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.

SMOKED SAUSAGES.

ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioncps throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,

56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None others are genuine.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTKEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seidhah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ENGLISH GOODS.

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

Silk, Woollen, and Manchester Warehousemen

(Wholesale and Retail),

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

(Corner of Cheapside), London,

Established 1843,

Invite the attention of Officers of both Services, and Families residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, send Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers	
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions	
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery	
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books	
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.	
	Ales		

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 20 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 20th November, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers. Leave BOMBAY ...Monday.	Up Steamers. Leave COCHIN ...Sunday.
" Rutnagherry..Tuesday.	" Beypore .....Monday.
" Vingoria ..... do.	" Calicut ..... do.
" Goa .....Wednesday	" Tellicherry...Tuesday.
" Carwar ..... do.	" Cannanore ... do.
" Compta..... do.	" Mangalore ...Wednesday.
" Mangalore ...Thursday.	" Compta ..... do.
" Cannanore ...Friday.	" Carwar.....Thursday.
" Tellicherry ... do.	" Goa ..... do.
" Calicut ..... do.	" Vingoria ..... do.
" Beypore ..... do.	" RutnagherryFriday.
Arrive COCHIN ...Saturday.	Arrive BOMBAY ...Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,

No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

CONTINUED AND GENUINE TROUPE OF

THE GREGORYS'

TO-NIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW ACTS, NEW FEATS, NEW SONGS,

PUNCH AND JUDY, AND NEW PANTOMIMES.

Admission—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Children, Half Price.

Seats may be secured at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort. All business arrangements are referred to Mr. HARWOOD, Adelphi Family Hotel.

LAST NIGHT OF KHOORSHEED!

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

WILL REPEAT, FOR THE LAST TIME,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

THEIR NEW HINDOOSTANEE PLAY OF

KHOORSHEED,

To be followed by

A VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Admission at usual low rates.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting. As the Annual University Examinations will be going on in the Hall, Justices can only enter through the door at the South Porch.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th November 1871.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Ld.)

DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 150 per SHARE, will be PAID on and after the 1st DECEMBER next, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names stand on the Register on the 18th instant.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,

Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 17th November 1871.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (Limited).

DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the RATE of Rs. 75 per SHARE, will be PAID on and after the 20TH NOVEMBER 1871, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names stand on the Register on the 15th instant.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1871.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—

At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Apollo Street, it was duly proposed by Mr. Dadamdinaz Tapidass, and seconded by Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee,—"That Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee do take the chair."

Proposed by Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee Modee, and seconded by Mr. Dewdut Dancc,—"That the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company to 30th June 1871, already circulated to the Shareholders, be hereby approved and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Hunmutram Pity, and seconded by Mr. Dewdut Dance,—"That Rs. 150 per share be paid as Dividend to the Shareholders, on and after 20th November next."

Proposed by Mr. Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee,—"That Mr. Coverjee Rustomjee Modee and Ruachandass Hunraz be elected Auditors for the next year, and their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

Proposed by Mr. Damodurdass Tapidass, and seconded by Mr. Trienjee Vellje,—"That best thanks be due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 17th November 1871.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, lying to the south of the Masjid Bridge, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., under the Orders of Government, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., subject to conditions which will then and there be read or made known.

The Land will be offered for Sale in Lots on the Premises, and Purchasers will receive Leases for a term of 999 years. The property can now be viewed on applica tion to the Undersigned, at whose office a plan of the property as marked into Lots can be seen, together with the conditions of Sale and the Form of Lease which will be granted to Purchasers.

JOHN RYAN,

Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 17th November 1871.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of BAI NALLEEBAI, widow of the late Bomanjee Rustomjee Tinnee, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

PESTONJEE BOMANJEE TINNEE, RUSTOMJEE BOMANJEE TINNEE, and DHUNJEEBHOY BOMANJEE TINNEE, Sons of the above-named deceased .....Applicants

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for grant of Probate in the aforementioned matter to the above-named Applicants, the Executors named in the said Will.—Dated this day of November 1871.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Applicants' Proctors.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

Just Landed ex s.s. ORLANDO, BRITISH MONARCH and ROODEE.

	Qts.	Pts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT by Moline & Co.-per doz. Rs.	5 12	3 12
AITKINS' BEER ..... "	5 0	...
OLD TOM—(Swaine and Boord's) ..... "	15 0	...
HOLLAND GIN—15 large Flasks ..... "	23 0	...
" 12 small " ..... "	...	14 0
CHAMPAGNE—Extra quality, Dry by E. J. Brand & Co., Rheims ..... "	38 0	22 0
VERMOUTH—(Noilly Prat & Co.) ..... "	...	7 0

B. & S. have also just received a consignment of AUSTRALIAN WINES, ex STAR OF INDIA, from Melbourne :—

	Qts.
CHAPELAS.....per doz. Rs.	14 0 ...
BURGUNDY ..... "	15 0 ...
RIESLING ..... "	13 0 ...
MEDOC..... "	12 0 ...

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 28th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, on the 27th instant, for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of PETTY STORES to the Bombay Defences.

The Tenders to be at a per centage above or below a certain Schedule of Prices.

Of this and of Forms of Tender copies can be obtained, and Conditions of Contract seen, on application to the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 3 for each set of paper as above mentioned.

No guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 17th November 1871.

NOTICES.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 rate respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mesnet, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. do. of several descriptions	30 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.	

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Albertz of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell Combs, Brushes, Singing Birds, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also the Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW, and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate prices, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.	
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 8 Pies per Yard.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.	
Best Prussic Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of siz

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value 1 sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100.	all.	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all.	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all.	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	660
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	185
10,000	1,000	all.	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all.	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all.	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all.	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	30
10,000	250	all.	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	20 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	193
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-11 to 16-12
Australian Gold	16-11 to 16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 11th November 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,72,185	5	9
Merchandize	2,84,892	0	7
Electric Telegraph	1,280	11	6
Earth Trains	2,909	8	0
Total Rs.	4,61,147	9	10
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles	3,33,422	7	6
Increase	1,27,725	2	4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—17TH NOVEMBER, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th November, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th November, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th November, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th November, 12-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours.

Via Turkey, 16th November, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 17th November, 4-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 18 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	4 33	0 12
,, Galle	20 16	13 10
,, Kurrachee	4 59	0 9
,, Madras	0 52	0 2

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th Nov., 1 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Nov., 5-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th Nov., 1-9 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Nov., 4-40 P.M.; From America, via Russia, 17th Nov., 4-55 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 10s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolans & Colr bdls	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Chilton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 (8s. 0d.)
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	(Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 285 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per t m
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	M.S. Elphinstone(s)	Raffn	Carwar, Nov. 14.
	Delhi (s)		Suez.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14 Gertrude ..... Hosgerty ..... Galle, Oct. 26.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 14 Meinam (F S) ..... Galle,

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 14 Meinam (F S) ..... Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th Nov., 8-55 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1203 Eastern Belle, Fleming—The Captain.
1122 Pericles, Colhill—Farnham & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Scott & Willcox.

FOR CALCUTTA.

930 Sattara, Thomas—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1184 Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.
1334 Algonquin, Gordon—Captain.
1188 Arabia, Leslie—Remington.
1236 Annie Frost, Smith—M. Newson & Co.
1249 Arundell, Crocker.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.
757 Berlin, Smale—Dadabhoy Cama.
1230 British Princess, Brown—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1292 British Sovereign, Davies—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1262 British Monarch, Rowe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
405 Claverhouse, Strachan—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1339 Carnarvonshire, McGill—Captain.
1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank.
1315 Cleopatra, Doane.
1499 Dalliam Tower, Rhind—Stenhouse & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1245 Eastern Light, McFee.
1057 Gladstone, Woolicott—M. Nusserwanjee
664 John Peacock, Finlay—Captain.
1257 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1048 Jumna, Laing—W Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Copeland—The Captain.
1200 Loch Lomond, Gray—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1089 Lloyds, Robinson.
849 Medusa, Flyndell—W. Nicol & Co.
430 M. M. Peter, Greatevin—M. & P. B. Colah.
1303 Mahabaleshwur, Corney.
1146 New Era, Robson.
1195 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—Captain.
1264 P. Pendelton, Pendelton—Volkart Brothers.
1109 Royal Saxon, Anderson.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Gurphey—Edward Bates & Co.
1279 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1040 Star of India, Holloway—Ewart, Latham & Co.
782 Saladin, Ranken.
1188 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co.
1406 Timour Shaw, Winter
495 Valkyrien, Edom—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1248 W. G. Russell, Owen.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1946 Mongolia (, Barlow—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

922 Redewater (s), Richards—W. & A. Graham & Co.
885 Stephensons (s), Bray—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA.

548 Mula (s), Sutton—E. Khulfan.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1131 Arcot (s), Day—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

722 Bivouac (s), Black—W. & A. Graham & Co.
3128 Deccan (s), Reynoldson—P. & O. Co.
817 Ispahan (s), Osborne.
Malacca (s), Bernards, P. & O. Co.
1132 Patna (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.
1165 Travoncore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co.
1289 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormahomed.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

204 Letisia, Nacoda—H. Thawar.
582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

436 Futel Rahaman, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

123 Estrella DeDamaun, Nacoda.
310 Futtey Scoltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cacer.
190 John and Mary, Nacoda—E. Sewjee.
154 Kecrata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
670 Bullinch, Loudder.
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Enson—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
1086 Dryad, Parsons.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
Malabar, Douglas.
523 Quangtung, Elton.
408 Sind.
464 Teazer Blomfield—R.N.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LIVERPOOL.

2670	Denmark	July 8
1613	Tirrell, Morgan	July 11
1211	Ganges	July 15
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
1339	Tabor, Otis	July 22
1401	Gordilliera, Barry	July 22
993	Melrose, Neill	July 26
1062	Ontario, Scott	Aug. 4
881	Bella Maria	Aug. 8
1610	Ivanhoe, Herrimann	Aug. 8
879	Ruby, Grey	Aug. 22
1373	Jane Law, Simpson	Aug. 31
1033	Sam Mendel	Sept. 2
1356	Manila, Hircolm	Sept. 5
879	Lord Ashburton	Sept. 8
901	Khimjee Oodowjee	Sept. 11
1307	Prince Leopold, Irvine	Sept. 13
1326	Augusta, Raynest	Sept. 13
1219	Tethys	Sept. 13
1132	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 15
1067	Sinnis, Salter	Sept. 21

FROM LONDON.

744	Inverness—Donkin	Aug. 9
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
820	Baldovan, Tosh	Aug. 28
724	Pembrokeshire—Thomas Steuart & Co.	Aug. 30
1333	Nelson	Sept. 12
600	West Australian, Andrew	Sept. 14
531	Dovercourt, Heigho	
815	Flora, Shearer	
	Isabel Croone—Thos. Steuart & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1067	Glen Isla	Oct. 16
939	Evening Star	
1075	Stamboul	
816	Ismael	

FROM CLYDE.

1209	City of Venice, Saun	July 31
994	City of Arcoy, Murdoch	Aug. 30
867	Undaunted	Sept. 1
1357	Salcette	Sept. 14

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1408	Birmingham	June 13
1230	Arabia	June 28
1089	Cavalier	June 30
652	Pallas	July 3
1482	Inspector	July 18
1260	Sabina	Aug. 3
699	Saga	Aug. 4
861	Ceres	Aug. 16
873	Virginia	Aug. 28
1512	E. F. Gabain	Aug. 30
955	Bombay	Aug. 31
869	Gazelian	Sept. 9
847	Alma	Sept. 25

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1257	Golden Fleece, Fife	

FROM SHIELDS.

974	Glen Monarch	July 22
751	England's Glory	Aug. 19
	Maria	Aug. 19
1067	Mary and Emma	Aug. 24
1248	Kate Devonport	Sept. 19
1227	Ariadne	Sept. 21

FROM CARDIFF.

409	Vidal	July 20
1278	Phineas Pendleton, Pendleton	Aug. 1
1010	Norah Greme, Robinson—Edward Bates & Co.	Aug. 17

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 cases school slates, John S. Elmore and Co.; 30 sacks flour, Manockjee P. S. and W. Co.

Stephenson, s, 20 tubs yellow metal sheets, R. Benton Hobbs; 46 packages iron shed, Knoop and Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Monarch, 91 cases foolscap paper and 5 bales printing paper, Volkart Brothers; 259 barrels coal-pitch, Merwanjee and Co.; 17 cases sherry, J. Neuberg.

Sir Walter Scott, 30 cases slates, C. A. Rahiman.

M. M. Peter, 30 cases chests, D. Noorbhoy.

Saladin, 19 casks hardware and 60 kegs iron nails, F. Moosabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canarore, 50 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe, and Co.

Marie Gabrielle, 20 cases brandy, John S. Elmore and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 103 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 24 bales cotton, D. Hemraz.

Victoria Cross, 200 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass; 76 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co.; 50 bales wool, C. Pitamber.

Redewater, s, 230 casks cocoanut oil, D. Canjee; 50 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 285 bundles nux vomica, V. Ebram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Jooma; 50 bales cotton, D. Bhojrax; 400 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram; 1 package dates, D. Merwanjee and Co.

Mongolia, s, 20 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy; 11 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co.; 50 bales wool, C. Pitamber.

Stephenson, s, 10 bales hides and skins, H. E. Jetaker; 23 bales wool, D. Goculdass; 45 bales cotton, B. Nopeloscan; 80 bales cotton, S. Narronjee; 100 bales wool, M. Soorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 5 cases cardamomar, H. B. Touche and Co.; 87 pieces E. teeth, N. Damodar; 5 cases cardamoms and 1 bundle skins, W. Nico & Co.; 17 bales hides and skins, G. H. Razan; 57 cases olibanum, C. Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia, s, 60 bales cotton, Kunhler, Preiswerck, and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 33 bundles fish-maws, L. Razahally; 59 bundles hides, E. Noordin and Co.; 16 chests M. opium, C. Jesraz; 20 chests M. opium, M. Vizbocoun.

Arcot, s, 1 box wax and 50 packages red raisin, M. Manockjee and Co.; 41 packages red raisin, E. Nusserwanjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Campbell, Captain, Great Trig. Survey, on duty, from Poona.

Marton, Lieuttenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Hay, Ensign, Bengal 1-17th Regiment, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

O'Leary, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal 16th Royals, to join, to Peshawur.

The following officers will sail to-day, for England per s.s. Mongola:—

Sanders, Assistant Surgeon, 10th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate.

Hughes, Quartermaster, 108th Regiment, on leave.

Landour, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on furlough.

Dalglas, Major, Madras 21st Regiment N, I., on furlough.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th November, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Staff Corps—Maj Hickman, for 30 days, from the 26th inst, in extension of privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals B T, Staff Asst Surg Purcell, doing duty with the 49th Foot, is directed to proceed as far as Jubbulpore, in medical charge of Volunteers of 3-60th Rifles for Bengal, accompanied by Asst Apothecary West and return to Poona forthwith on completion of the duty.

Poona, 16th November, 1871.

In selecting men for Army Signalling, Commanding Officers will be good enough to see that each man can read and write with facility, and that he is fairly intelligent.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals B. T., Staff Asst Surg A. Neil is directed, on arrival with troops from Bombay, to proceed to Secundrabad, in medical charge of drafts for that Station; and Asst Apothecary Jones is directed to do duty with the Dept.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 15th November, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have botained leave of absence:—

66th Foot—Lt W H McMath, to Ootacamund, by res, from date of departure for 3 months, on medical certificate.

109th Foot—Maj J A Nutt, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board Fit for duty with troops.

Indian Medical Service—Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals E Mahaffy, CB, from 10th Nov to 9th Dec 1871, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 14.)

H E the Govr has been pleased to nominate Mr. John Dawson Mayne, Acting Advocate-Genl, to be an additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J Cameron, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from or after the 15th Nov 1871.

Mr A J Stuart, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Godavery District, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr John Brownrigg Spedding, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar during the absence of Mr Logan, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Charles John Crosthwaite, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag, and Agent to the Gov of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, and to act as Senior Asst in that district during the employment of Mr Wigram on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Thomas Von Denop Hardinge, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr Storr, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Gordon Thomson Mackenzie, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr Hardinge on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr James William Best, to be Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag, and Agent to the Gov of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr A McC Webster on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Andrew John Stuart, to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag in the Godavery District during the employment of Mr McIuhae on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool.

Asst Surg Henry Isaac Jones, to officiate as Surg of the 3rd District, Presidency, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg R W Cockerill, or until further orders.

Mr F J Dawes, Sub-Mag of the Shervaroy Hills, in the District of Salem, to be Sub-Registrar of the Shervaroy Hills, from the 1st of Jan 1872.

Mr J D Mayne, Acting Advocate-Genl of Madras, assumed charge of the office from the Hon J B Norton on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

Mr P O'Sullivan, Acting Asst Secy to Govt, Legislative Dept, assumed charge of the office from Mr Mayne on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permited to proceed to Europe:—

Lt-Col W Weldon, of the S C, 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough for two years.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Cor Thomas Hope, of H M's 18th Hussars, to be an extra Aide-C to H E the Govr.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt (Brev Capt) Richard Peter Blake, to be Capt, vice Panke, Cadre 14th N I, deceased, dated 7th Nov 1871.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt G S Keith, of the S C, 2nd Wing Sub 35th Regt N I, on furlough, medical certificate for fifteen months.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

TERMS—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders (for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BECKETT—November 10th, at Murree, the wife of Mr. H. B. Beckett, of a daughter, still-born.

HAMMOND—November 13th, at Allahabad, Mrs. R. Hammond, of a son.

HOERNLE—November 11th, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. J. F. D. Hoernle, C.M.S., of a son.

NUTHALL—November 11th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment, of a son.

SMALLWOOD—November 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Albert Smallwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—GUBBA—November 13th at the Cathedral, by the Revd. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, M.A., Captain W. N. Carey, 21st Fusiliers, to Bertha Hedwig, daughter of Monsieur A. L. Gubba of Havre.

CRAWFORD—FLOUEST—November 4th, at Allahabad, in the Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. Father Francis, Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late N. Flouest, Indigo Planter, to Michael Richard Crawford, son of the late Dr. Crawford.

DEATHS.

BURNELL—November 12th, at Calcutta, Captain F. A. Burnell, Commander, I. G. S. N. Company, of liver-complaint.

FIRTH—November 12th, at Allahabad, of apoplexy Mr. Henry Arthur Firth, Public Works Accounts Department, N. W. Provinces, aged 34 years.

SHAW—November 6th, at Chickmagloor, Sarah Emily, the wife of Mr. E. R. Shaw, aged 17 years.

WRIGHTMAN,—November 13th, at Bangalore Mr. George Wrightman, Senior Apothecary Madras Medical Service, aged 56 years.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

THE article from the *Sindian* of November 8th, on the affairs of Beloochistan, which we lately copied and issued in our own paper, dealt with a charming simplicity with the Gordian knot of Belooch politics. The unsettled state of the country is ascribed entirely to the attitude of the Government in siding with the Khan of Khelat, "instead of effecting a reconciliation between the rebellious Chiefs and their Sovereign." The remedies proposed are then stated to be, first, the return of the ex-Jam of Luss Beyla under our protection to the throne which he has forfeited by rebellion; and, secondly, the prohibition of a system of direct correspondence between the Khan and the Commissioner in Sind. Now, we do not profess any inspired intimacy with the affairs of Beloochistan; but, as the news from the frontier which we have lately published is of a serious character, our readers may like to be put in possession of such information as may enable them to understand the anxiety caused by the present state of affairs beyond our frontier in Sind.

The present ruler of Beloochistan is Khodabad Khan, and his chief strength has hitherto lain in the ability of his Shagassee, or chamberlain, who commands his expeditions in war, and directs his councils in time of peace. Khodabad's reign commenced in 1863, A. D., and a few months after his accession he was all but assassinated by his cousin in his camp at Gundharva. Being reinstated in the following year, he was called upon in March 1865 to crush a formidable rebellion got up by his ever rebellious nobles. In 1868 the Jam of Luss Beyla raised the standard of revolt, and, after suffering defeat, he was expelled from the kingdom. In short, from the accession of the Khan up to the present hour Beloochistan has been one constant scene of revolt, disturbance, and bloodshed. Such a state of affairs beyond our frontier is of itself a sufficient cause for anxiety, and the British Government are bound to use their best endeavours to take a decided policy and carry it out with unhesitating vigour. It is generally believed that Captain Harrison, the Political Agent at Khelat, is at this moment in considerable danger in the Khelat districts; and, besides the personal danger in which our representative is placed, our trade with the Persian Coast and the interior must suffer seriously from the uncertain condition of the Bolan Pass, and the route by Kutch Gundharva. The political dangers are no less serious. It is as much for our interest that a strong Government should exist at Khelat as at Cabul, and the maintenance of peace in Beloochistan is as much to be desired as in Afghanistan, although, as a rule, Englishmen hear more and think more of the latter country. It may be asked, how it is that the Khan's Government has become so intolerable to his chieftains and dependeuts. The answer is, we believe, with Tacitus, "*Omnis causa belli avaritia.*" The present Khan has gained a power which none of his ancestors possessed, and to which his own Bhyad and provincial Chiefs are not inclined to submit. Khodabad Khan has got an armed militia nearly 2,000 strong with which he can defend himself and maintain an administration without calling in the aid of the various Chiefs over whom he is a sort of feudal lord paramount. Such being the case, the Khan enjoys for himself the full benefit of the annual grant which he receives from the British Treasury for the protection of trade and the suppression of the border tribes. The Sirdars desire to enjoy their share of the contribution, and, feeling that a centralisation of power in the Khan's hands will be detrimental to their own pretensions, they are not backward in opposing their Sovereign.

This is the explanation of the constant intrigues and rebellions of the Sarawan Chiefs and the ex-Jam of Luss Beyla, whose part our Sindian contemporary taxes upon him self to advocate. But, dismissing the question of abstract historical right to a participation in the government of Beloochistan, the real question for the British Government to determine is whether a single powerful constituted authority across the frontier is more advantageous to British interests than a congeries of turbulent provincial Chiefs whose relations to the central authority at Khelat are rather federal than subordinate. Whatever claims for consideration at British hands the rebellious Chiefs may have at first legally possessed, they have clearly forfeited their right of appeal by taking the law into their own hands and waging war upon their Sovereign. A fierce mutiny and war to the death is not the best way of advancing a claim which professes to base itself on justice and equity. Moreover, the Indian Government has no right to meddle with the internal politics of an independent country except through the medium of the sovereign authority. The question, therefore, merely resolves itself into one of cold policy. The object desired by the Government of India, so far as we can penetrate the thick veil of official silence, would appear to be gained by establishing a strong Constitutional government in Beloochistan, which at the same time can keep wild tribes on the other side of our frontier from making inroads into British territory, and render the state of Beloochistan a safe buffer between ourselves and any foreign foe who may attempt to approach us from that side. It may be urged, as the *Sindian* has more than once of late hinted, that we exasperate a large number of powerful friends by refusing to lend assistance to the dissatisfied provincial nobility of Beloochistan, whilst we gain but a transient and doubtful friendship from a man who only wants to use the prestige of our support in order to crush all provincial life out of his territory. We admit that the professions of Eastern Potentates are not to be relied upon; and the conduct of Syed Burgash, of Zanzibar, is an example of this. But, after all, have we any greater guarantee of the faithfulness of the nobles than we have of their sovereign? And, as each noble struggles to the Khanate, he will assuredly remember, not that the British Government helped him against the late Khan, but that the sovereign power with whom we were in treaty fell because we gave support to its enemies. This will cause a constant suspicion and fear of interference in the minds of successive Khans, will make the offices of our representatives the focus of perpetual intrigue, and be detrimental to our influence at the Court of Khelat, where alone we can look for an honest execution of the engagements between ourselves and Beloochistan. *L'état c'est moi* is, and should be, the thought of all half-civilised Asiatic powers, and our policy lies rather in supporting through thick and thin the powers-that-be, than lending a sort of feeble, undefined, moral countenance to the influences that are seeking to undermine them.

On these grounds we deplore the seeming want of co-operation between the Political Superintendent of the Sind Frontier and the Commissioner of Sind, which the *Sindian* alludes to in the article which has formed the text of our sermon. Orientals are never slow in discovering divided councils, and if such a difference of opinion exists between the officers we have mentioned, as we imagine, it is the duty of the Government to decide between the two courses open to it, to choose one and to adhere to it. Independently of the intrigues which such divisions of opinion lead to, and the consequent demoralisation of native establishments, they are still more unfair to the parties who are at issue. Each party is encouraged to protract a dispute which otherwise it would relinquish as hopeless, and in the end the chances are great that some ill-advised concession of the local officer compromises the action of Government in carrying out the scheme of policy on which it has finally decided.

IT is stated that Mr. John Pitt-Kennedy has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in the room of the late lamented Mr. Justice Norman.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, M.A., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the See of Colombo, in the island of Ceylon.

WE learn that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected here in about a week, with the object of conferring with H. E. the Governor about the opening of the Purdhan Court in Kattywar.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta contemporary mentions that the Simla folks are expecting some grand doings in their station about the 25th of the present month. "The military brother of the Viceroy," he says, "is going to be united on that day to the lovely and accomplished Miss Hatch. The Commander-in-Chief and some others of the big wigs are remaining up to be present on the occasion, immediately after the event they will pass down."

WE see it stated that it is in contemplation of the authorities of the Bengal Legislative Department to prepare a Bill for the purpose of vesting the Settlement Officers within the territories of Oude, with the power of trying small suits relating to lands in those territories to the extent of Rs. 5,000, their decisions being appealable to the Judicial Commissioner, who will, in future, try all original suits above Rs. 5,000. The Bill, it is said, is already on the Legislative anvil, and will shortly be hammered into some shape.

WE would draw the attention of the officers of Government, or the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to the great need that exists of making the station at Church Gate Street comfortably accessible by means of a road from the main road. The slight fall of rain which we have had has made it a most disagreeable matter for pedestrians, with shoes on, to cross on the green sward to the station, and altogether there is an absence of completeness without the bit of road we ask for, that should be rectified with as little delay as possible.

WITH reference to the system of punkah pulling in all public offices in India during the hot weather, which, on the whole, forms no small item of public expenditure, the Government of India is said to have issued a circular to all Subordinate Governments and local Administrations regulating the period for which the use of punkahs should be allowed. A covenanted officer or an uncovenanted servant of high position is to be allowed the use of a punkah from 1st March to 15th November, and for all ministerial officers, the expenses of punkah pulling is to be granted from 15th March to 15th October.

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the annual report of the administration of Kattywar for the year ending 31st March last has been published, of which the following is the opening paragraph:—

"During the year under report the Right Honorable the Governor visited Kattywar, and has thus had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the wants and resources of that interesting province. With some of the chiefs he had before been acquainted; others he met on this occasion for the first time. But it was with sincere gratification he observed how readily they all laid aside traditionary jealousies and joined in friendly rivalry to do honour to the representative of the British Government. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing to the chiefs of Kattywar his thanks for the loyal and friendly welcome with which he was on all sides received."

THE NEW TRANSFER LOAN.

THE complete success of the conversion of the 5 per cent. loan is announced in the following notification published by the Government of India yesterday:—

Financial Department, Calcutta, the 16th November 1871.

By notification No. 3,206, dated 16th September 1871, holders of the five per cent. Loan of 1856-57 were allowed the option, to the 15th November inclusive, of transferring the amount of their holding to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five millions of rupees to the transfer loan 1872.

The amount actually so transferred is as follows:

| | |

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT MATHERAN.—We learn from a private letter that there was a heavy fall of rain at Matheran on Sunday and Monday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—Part of the Elphinstone Land Estate, we notice, is to be put up for auction on Monday.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—It is rumoured that Mr. Madava Rao, late Dewan to the Rajah of Travancore, is to be appointed Dewan to H. H. Mulharao.

A PINJRAPOLE AT KURRACHEE.—It is stated that the Hindoo residents of Kurrachee intend to build a pinjrapole like the one in Bombay, for the stray animals at that place.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest, adjourned from Thursday, was held yesterday concerning the death of a Mahomedan woman named Kurreembee. The jury found that the woman had died from inflammation of the lungs.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Goanese named Santan Fernandez was charged with stealing three copper pots belonging to J. F. Grew. He was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the Coroner's office touching the death of a Hindoo mendicant who was on Tuesday found by the police lying insensible at Grant Road. The jury returned a verdict that the man had died from heart disease.

THE SESSIONS.—We are requested by the Clerk of the Crown to state that gentlemen summoned to serve on the Special Jury for the ensuing Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court until Wednesday next, on which day they are requested to attend at 10 o'clock precisely.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at Parell, on the body of one Devcoover, woman, aged about twenty-four years. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a quarry-hole.

IMDADKHAN'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—We are requested to remind lovers of native or Hindostanee music that the concert by a number of professional men for the benefit of Imdadkhan, professor of music in the employ of the Parsee Philharmonic Society, takes place this evening at the bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Settna, Girgaum.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	Distant Greeting	Doring.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Quadrille	Harlequinade	Godfrey.
Selection (Op)	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Mary	Moore.
Galop	Fantasia	Hertel.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The amateurs of this company reproduce this evening, at their own theatre, the popular Hindustanee drama of "Khoorshed: Worth her weight in Gold," to be followed by a local farce. This is the last time this play is to be performed; and those who have not already seen it will, we suppose, avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE RATE-PAYERS' COMPLAINT TO THE GOVERNOR.—The *Akh-bari-Soudagar* is responsible for the following :—"A friend informs us that one evening during the last Dewalee holidays, when His Excellency the Governor was driving in his carriage to see the illumination, some of the rate-payers of Bombay went near his carriage, and in a loud tone of voice complained to him, 'Sahib, Municipalitika bahod julum hai' (Sir, there is a great zoolum of the Municipality.)"

ESTABLISHMENT OF SANSCRIT SCHOOLS BY A HINDOO MAHARAJA.—A Surat paper understands that the well-known plaintiff in the Maharaj libel case, Jadoonathjee Brij Ruttonjee Maharaj, has established a Sanskrit school at his own expense at Poona, where about sixty students attend at present. The Maharaj also intends to establish Sanskrit schools at several other places, and for this purpose he proposes to collect a sum of about five lacs of rupees.

—*The Indian Travellers' Guide* for the month of November 1871, which has been got up in a neat and convenient form at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, contains the special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dawk Companies, Bullock Trains, and Transit Companies; the routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, and Western India. The *Guide* is published monthly, and we think that travellers in India would profit much by having it in their possession.—*Sindian.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The past two days have been genuine monsoon days. On Wednesday evening we had a lowering, dark, cloudy sky. About 7 P.M. a heavy shower of rain fell, and lightning continued to flash on every side until midnight, keeping us in the hope of a continued downpour. Yesterday was like a day in July or August—cool and moist, and on the whole pleasant. We still hope for the latter rain which is urgently required to save the drooping crops in our neighbourhood. Already we begin to dread a famine in the districts, and it would be well if measures were taken at once to supply needful food grains at reasonable prices.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 17.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.—The weather in this locality still continues variable and very unseasonable. After the storm of Sunday last, the atmosphere was very hot and sultry. Thursday was gloomy and threatening, and at midnight rain commenced to fall, continuing with intermissions of thunder and lightning up till about six o'clock in the morning. Yesterday rain fell at intervals throughout the day and the air was still heavy and muggy, auguring the approach of another storm. The streets have been made very disagreeable—lying in mud pools in many places, and making some roads, such as the Apollo Bunder, nearly impassable. It is unusual so late in November to hear people uttering in spirit, if not in words, Hamlet's "O that this too solid flesh would melt, thaw, and dissolve itself into a dew;" and all are sure a good storm, and done with it, would be considered a positive relief just now.

THE GREGORY TROUPE.

LAST night this troupe performed a well-selected programme before a fashionable and tolerably good house. The clever tricks of the poodles were much appreciated, and those of the ponies were also much admired. Miss Gertrude appeared in a variety of characters, and was cordially received. The whole entertainment was concluded with a pantomime, which excited considerable mirth. We noticed a number of Parsee ladies among the audience. The company again perform this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when several novelties, such as "Punch and Judy," will be introduced.

HIGH COURT.—18TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

743-70—Leathes and Crawford—Atmaram Bappoo Dulvi vs. Moroba Soondarjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
751-70—Dallas and Lynch—Dadabhai Rustomji vs. Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.—No appearance.
753-70—Shapoorjee Dhanjeebhaeejee Sakarya and others vs. Vishwanath Lukhmeedas and others—C. Tyabjee.
755-70—C. Tyabjee—Sewdyal Hursookdass vs. Ramki-son Hoolumchund—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.
761-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Sanjee Rajpall and another vs. Vussonjee Heerjee and others—No appearance.
763-70—Mandelslo and Shipney—Shaik Mahomed Adeeol and others vs. Memon Abbs Ebrahim—No appearance.
767-70—C. Tyabjee—Davidass Purshotumdass vs. Kondajee Mahadjee and others—No appearance.
771-70—Dallas and Lynch—Shriputrao Nilcunt vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
775-70—Shamrao Pandoorang—Rama and others vs. Memon Ahmed Ardia—No appearance.
777-70—Shamrao Pandoorug—Crusnarao Raghunat vs. Boodia Heera Dadun—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, vs. Manockbai, widow—Tyabjee, Thacker and Chalk—Part heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras per French steamer Meinam on the 14th inst. :—

From Marseilles to Madras—MRS. Travers, 3 children, 2 Misses Travers and European servant, MRS. St. Vincent and Mrs. Dorothee.

From Galle—Mrs. Veronique.

From Singapore—Selves.

From Pondicherry—Mr. Maher, Mr. Hullar, Mr. Rushauss, 19 sailors, Mr. Sharp, 4 children, 1 European and 1 native servant, and Mr. J. Gonbert.

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr. Lamouroux and servant, Messrs. Jacques, Lobert, Mrs. Felix and Mrs. Antoine.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.			H. M.	Ft. In.
2 24 m	5 7	Saturday. ...	18	9 33 m	2 7
3 15 a	2 9			9 33 a	5 1
4 23 m	4 8	Sunday ...	19	10 45 m	2 5
4 53 a	2 8			10 44 a	3 10
5 34 m	4 3	Monday...	20	0 10 a	2 8
6 8 a	1 10			... ...	... ...
6 44 m	0 4	Tuesday...	21	0 8 m	2 9
7 36 a	2 5			1 24 a	3 3
7 58 m	4 1	Wednesday ...	22	1 35 m	3 2
8 46 a	3 7			2 26 a	4 5
8 43 m	4 1	Thursday ...	23	2 40 m	2 11
9 38 a	4 3			3 12 a	5 1
9 79 m	4 3	Friday	24	3 32 m	3 2
10 17 a	5 0			3 48 a	5 10

First Quarter—19th, 1h. 37m. p.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 19TH NOV. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 317 and 348.
5-45 PM—Catechising.
6-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 332, 222, and 11. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 AM—L'tany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 175 and 204.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 317, 71, and 11. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Litany, Holy Communion (2ndcelebration), and Sermon. Hymns 319.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 92, 178, and 326.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 106 (Ye choirs of New Jerusalem), and 281 (This is the day of light.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 149 (My God, how wonderful Thou art), 117 (Jesu lives !), and 275 (The day is past and over.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and celebration of Holy Communion.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories at both services for church expenses, and relief of the poor.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, 17th November.

THE following are the reports which have lately been received from the cotton districts regarding the prospects of the crop :—

BROACH, 16th November.—The weather, which had been clear and dry, became very cloudy on the 9th instant, the wind having veered from east to south-west; and at about 4 p.m. on the 12th instant rain commenced to fall heavily, and continued without intermission until the succeeding morning.—2inches 30 cents having been gauged. On night of the 15th there was a further fall of 20 cents, making a total of 2·40 inches. It was apprehended that the immediate effects of the rain would be to injure the earlier sowings (say about 25 per cent of the whole crop) which were in bloom. This, however, did not give rise to much uneasiness, as it was known that the flowers and bolls that might be knocked off by the rain would be replaced by a larger and more productive growth, and that the later sowings would be immensely benefited. The anticipations of danger have, it is satisfactory to report, been realized in part only, and the more advanced fields in the *Broach* collectorate, and in *Baroda*, are now a mass of bloom, and present a most healthy appearance. The season will be favourable to cotton, but the yield will be light of what we may anticipate a better style of cotton than we hoped for a week ago. More desire for business has been exhibited this week than heretofore, and a few dealers who have sold for forward delivery in Bombay are taking advantage of the lull to buy in at fairly profitable rates. Prices consequently have not given way so much as might have been expected, but latterly a weaker tendency is apparent. From 600 to 700 candies in all have been engaged hands for March and April delivery at a decreasing range from Rs 255 to Rs. 248, and further transactions are checked only by a want of confidence in the ability of the sellers to fulfil their engagements.

BROWNUGGUR, 14th.—On the afternoon of the 12th inst., the clouds gradually gathered, and during the night there was a heavy storm of wind and rain, which led to the loss of five country boats between Surat and Gogo. The quantity of rain already fallen is gauged at about two inches, and from the dark clouds still hanging about, there seems every appearance of another downfall. The rain is likely to have a beneficial effect on the cotton crop of this district.

VEERAWUL, 13th November.—On the 11th a strong south-easterly breeze prevailed, and very heavy rain fell between 3 and 7 p.m.—more during the night. Yesterday the wind changed to north-east, and a perfect storm raged all day, getting more violent toward 6 p.m., with gentle and brisk showers before noon, and a copious downpour from noon till eight p.m., in all not less than five inches, and must have been general for miles round. This will greatly benefit the young plants that are backward, and have a good effect on the crop, excepting on the premature plants, which there are not many in proportion to the others. The cultivators and people are in great spirits, and have been happily deceived, as they expected great scarcity of water, and nothing like a bumper harvest.

DHOLLERA, 12th November.—For the last day or two we have had cloudy weather, but it is not likely to damage the crop. From Wadwan the reports are still good, and the yield is expected to be a 16-anna one. In the Kattiawar districts the plants are in many places stunted and scraggy; the outturn, however, is estimated at about 14 annas. In the Dholleras the plants look healthy and are in flower. Exports to date amount to over 6,000 bales. Our market closes dull at Rs. 215 to Rs. 217 per Bombay candy.

18th.—Visited you this morning as follows :—"Heavy rain last night—weather still threatening." We had rain the whole of last night, and, judging from the quantity of water about Dhollera, I should say 2 inches fell. Many of the roads are under water, and supplies to this market for the present cut off. The rain will not, I think, damage the crop.

WURDHA (Hinguphat), 15th.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired; the greater part of the first picking has been gathered, and on a week's time we expect heavy arrivals. During the week about 60 bojahs arrived here, and at Hinguphat about 200.

16th.—The weather since noon yesterday has changed. During the night the sky was overcast with clouds of dark colour. Since sunrise this morning the sky above has become clear again, but heavy white clouds remain on all parts of the horizon.

17th.—(Telegram)—No rain. Weather clearing up.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 15th.—It has been cloudy for the last week, but no rain has fallen. Owing to the holidays nothing has been doing, but we expect cotton to begin coming in freely immediately. Rates for new cotton Rs. 240, old Rs. 220, February delivery Rs. 240.

16th.—It began to rain this morning at 4 o'clock, and continued till 10. It is now fair, but very rainy like. I should say 1¼ inches fell. I do not imagine the damage will be very great if it clears up at once. If it continues cloudy and rainy for any time, of course there will be great loss in quantity and quality both.

SHEAGAUM, 15th.—The weather has been fine during the week, and the past two days very sultry and close. Some heavy-looking clouds appeared last evening, and during night of the 15th there was a further fall of 20 cents, making a total of 2·40 inches. It was apprehended that the immediate effects of the rain would be to injure the earlier sowings (say about 25 per cent of the whole crop) which were in bloom. This, however, did not give rise to much uneasiness, as it was known that the flowers and bolls that might be knocked off by the rain would be replaced by a larger and more productive growth, and that the later sowings would be immensely benefited. The anticipations of danger have, it is satisfactory to report, been realized in part only, and the more advanced fields in the *Broach* collectorate, and in *Baroda*, are now a mass of bloom, and present a most healthy appearance. The season will be favourable to cotton, but the yield will be light of what we may anticipate a better style of cotton than we hoped for a week ago. More desire for business has been exhibited this week than heretofore, and a few dealers who have sold for forward delivery in Bombay are taking advantage of the lull to buy in at fairly profitable rates. Prices consequently have not given way so much as might have been expected, but latterly a weaker tendency is apparent. From 600 to 700 candies in all have been engaged hands for March and April delivery at a decreasing range from Rs 255 to Rs. 248, and further transactions are checked only by a want of confidence in the ability of the sellers to fulfil their engagements.

BROWNUGGUR, 14th.—On the afternoon of the 12th inst., the clouds gradually gathered, and during the night there was a heavy storm of wind and rain, which led to the loss of five country boats between Surat and Gogo. The quantity of rain already fallen is gauged at about two inches, and from the dark clouds still hanging about, there seems every appearance of another downfall. The rain is likely to have a beneficial effect on the cotton crop of this district.

VEERAWUL, 13th November.—On the 11th a strong south-easterly breeze prevailed, and very heavy rain fell between 3 and 7 p.m.—more during the night. Yesterday the wind changed to north-east, and a perfect storm raged all day, getting more violent toward 6 p.m., with gentle and brisk showers before noon, and a copious downpour from noon till eight p.m., in all not less than five inches, and must have been general for miles round. This will greatly benefit the young plants that are backward, and have a good effect on the crop, excepting on the premature plants, which there are not many in proportion to the others. The cultivators and people are in great spirits, and have been happily deceived, as they expected great scarcity of water, and nothing like a bumper harvest.

DHOLLERA, 12th November.—For the last day or two we have had cloudy weather, but it is not likely to damage the crop. From Wadwan the reports are still good, and the yield is expected to be a 16-anna one. In the Kattiawar districts the plants are in many places stunted and scraggy; the outturn, however, is estimated at about 14 annas. In the Dholleras the plants look healthy and are in flower. Exports to date amount to over 6,000 bales. Our market closes dull at Rs. 215 to Rs. 217 per Bombay candy.

18th.—Visited you this morning as follows :—"Heavy rain last night—weather still threatening." We had rain the whole of last night, and, judging from the quantity of water about Dhollera, I should say 2 inches fell. Many of the roads are under water, and supplies to this market for the present cut off. The rain will not, I think, damage the crop.

WURDHA (Hinguphat), 15th.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired; the greater part of the first picking has been gathered, and on a week's time we expect heavy arrivals. During the week about 60 bojahs arrived here, and at Hinguphat about 200.

16th.—The weather since noon yesterday has changed. During the night the sky was overcast with clouds of dark colour. Since sunrise this morning the sky above has become clear again, but heavy white clouds remain on all parts of the horizon.

17th.—(Telegram)—No rain. Weather clearing up.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 15th.—It has been cloudy for the last week, but no rain has fallen. Owing to the holidays nothing has been doing, but we expect cotton to begin coming in freely immediately. Rates for new cotton Rs. 240, old Rs. 220, February delivery Rs. 240.

16th.—It began to rain this morning at 4 o'clock, and continued till 10. It is now fair, but very rainy like. I should say 1¼ inches fell. I do not imagine the damage will be very great if it clears up at once. If it continues cloudy and rainy for any time, of course there will be great loss in quantity and quality both.

SHEAGAUM, 15th.—The weather has been fine during the week, and the past two days very sultry and close. Some heavy-looking clouds appeared last evening, and during night of the 15th there was a further fall of 20 cents, making a total of 2·40 inches. It was apprehended that the immediate effects of the rain would be to injure the earlier sowings (say about 25 per cent of the whole crop) which were in bloom. This, however, did not give rise to much uneasiness, as it was known that the flowers and bolls that might be knocked off by the rain would be replaced by a larger and more productive growth, and that the later sowings would be immensely benefited. The anticipations of danger have, it is satisfactory to report, been realized in part only, and the more advanced fields in the *Broach* collectorate, and in *Baroda*, are now a mass of bloom, and present a most healthy appearance. The season will be favourable to cotton, but the yield will be light of what we may anticipate a better style of cotton than we hoped for a week ago. More desire for business has been exhibited this week than heretofore, and a few dealers who have sold for forward delivery in Bombay are taking advantage of the lull to buy in at fairly profitable rates. Prices consequently have not given way so much as might have been expected, but latterly a weaker tendency is apparent. From 600 to 700 candies in all have been engaged hands for March and April delivery at a decreasing range from Rs 255 to Rs. 248, and further transactions are checked only by a want of confidence in the ability of the sellers to fulfil their engagements.

RAIN IN KHANDEISH.

WE are indebted to the Acting Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, for the following copy of a letter addressed to him by the Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, and dated Malligaum, 16th November 1871 :—

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a good shower of rain fell in the west and north of this talooka, passing also over the town of Malligaum, when 57 cents were registered at the hospital.

There seemed to be a heavy downpour in the direction of the Baglan hills, and the water rose in the Girna and its tributary the Mosum at Malligaum.

This rain will prove very beneficial to the late sown crops, such as jowaree, gram, &c., though in many fields where the soil is poor these have been too much burnt up to be saved now.

It seems by no means improbable that we shall have more rain, and prospects are therefore a little more hopeful than before.—I have, &c.,

C. WILKINSON.

OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

WE learn that at the meeting of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, held on Wednesday last, it was explained to them that they had been called to consider the advisability of taking proceedings against the Directors for the losses sustained by their conduct in the management of the Bank. In accordance with the wishes of the shareholders expressed at the meeting held in October last, counsels' opinion was obtained as to the propriety of taking proceedings against the Directors. The solicitor of the Bank gave a summary of these opinions. The opinion of one counsel was rather adverse to a prospect of success in any suit against the Directors. The opinion of the other counsel gave some prospect of success, but raised the question whether or not any claims which might exist against the Directors might not be barred by the statute of limitations. A long discussion then followed, when various opinions having been expressed by the shareholders present, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until yesterday (Friday.)

The subject was resumed at the meeting held yesterday, when the whole bearings of the question were discussed. After about an hour's consideration, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the contemplated proceedings should for the present be deferred, and that the shareholders should be guided by the decision at which they might arrive at the meeting to be held on the 29th January next.

We are told that the case of Turgund v. Marshall *in re* the Herefordshire Banking Company, which was stated in a previous issue of the *Bombay Gazette* to have been decided against the Directors by the Master of the Rolls, was afterwards reversed on appeal.

THE COLABA SHOOTING CASE.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, John Gribbin, a private in H M.'s 49th Regiment, was placed at the bar, and charged with shooting with a gun George Henry Dickson, trumpet major 6th Brigade Royal Artillery. A medical certificate was produced in Court, from which it appeared that Dickson was not able to attend the Court, and the case was consequently adjourned till the 16th proximo.

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS—MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

[THE following is the continuation of the report of the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Thursday which appeared in yesterday's issue :—]

Mr. Junardhun S. Gadgill—I beg to second Dr. Dallas, as I do not see how we can omit the name of Dr. Hewlett.

The Chairman—Does Dr. Dallas propose any amendment?

Dr. Dallas—I was just going to remark that I was satisfied with the explanation that Mr. Maclean gave on behalf of Dr. Hewlett. (Hear, hear.) As I have said, I did not know the full facts of the case, but after hearing what has been said I do not think Dr. Hewlett's conduct can be blamed. I had intended to propose an amendment—namely, to add to the motion the name of the officiating Commissioner—but I shall not do so now.

Mr. Junardhun—Then I must put forward my own views on the subject. As a matter of principle, I do not see any difference between the present Commissioner and the other gentlemen who have been named. My principal contention is this—that Government has been asked to sanction a thing which it is not in their power to sanction. Mr. Maclean has pointed out that Government had no power to sanction any expenditure from the Municipal fund without the sanction of the Bench. But I have to say that the Municipal officers ought to have known better than Government. (A laugh.) They ought to have asked us before they incurred any expenditure. If we allow the present opportunity to pass away without censuring the new Commissioner, what he may do is to go to Government and receive its resolution, and pay the police force for November. What appears to me to be this is that Government has no power whatever to sanction any expenditure from the Municipal fund more than from any private man's property, and the Municipal officers have no more right to do so than Government. If Dr. Dallas has changed his views, then I ask that the officiating Commissioner's name be added in the motion.

"That the words 'and Dr. Hewlett, the gentleman temporarily in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner' be added after the words 'Municipal Commissioner and Controller' in the resolution proposed and seconded by Messrs. Maxwell and Narayen Wassoodew respectively."

The Chairman—There is no officiating Commissioner. Dr. Hewlett is only a gentleman who is temporarily in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Junardhun—I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for that correction, and I shall call Dr. Hewlett by that name. (Laughter.) The gentleman "temporarily in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner" should distinctly understand that he has no right to go up to Government and ask sanction for payment of the police, or anything else, and if he does so in future, he will be not only liable to the censure of the Bench, but also to dismissal. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) In order that this should be distinctly understood, I now propose that the name of the gentleman "in charge temporarily of the municipal affairs" of Bombay be added to the names of the others who are to be censured.

The Chairman desired the motion to be put in writing.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle—Mr. Chairman, I second that amendment, and may remark that if we had been told the full conversation that passed between you and Dr. Hewlett, who, it appears, acts "temporarily in charge of the affairs of the Municipality," and if we had understood from that conversation that what passed between you was as officers of the Municipality—you, for instance, in your capacity as Chairman of this Bench—perhaps I might have moved that your name also should be added to this resolution of censure. (Hear, hear, and great laughter.) I think we are bound to have the names of all the officers who were in any way connected with the payment of the police out of the Municipal fund added to this resolution. (Hear, hear, applause, and laughter.)

Captain Baker—Before the Justices are asked to give this vote of censure, I daresay they would like to know whether the money has been paid out of that Municipal fund or not, because it appears to me one or two are strongly of opinion that it has not.

Dr. Hewlett—The first payment, I believe, was paid out of the grant of Rs. 50,000.

Captain Baker—Then it is not out of the Municipal funds at all, but from Government money. Now Government have always hitherto spent this money either in the Frere Fountain or some other work of importance in Bombay, and this seems to be perfectly clear that Government have it in their power to spend that money to supplement the grants for the police if they choose instead of spending it to add to the beauties of Elphinstone Circle. This special grant of Rs. 50,000 was given by Government, I believe, quite independent of the Municipal funds. ("No, no.")

Mr. Raghunath Narayen—May I ask Captain Baker whether Government has given us that grant in lieu of house-rent or anything? (Hear, hear.)

Captain Baker—Well, it is given in lieu of house-rate, I think. ("Oh, oh!") Gentlemen, you may take it in whatever way you choose. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—We shall require to take it as a payment out of the two lakhs advanced to the Municipality by Government. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Baker—I think that before the vote of censure is passed upon the Municipal officers of the past, present, and to come, and perhaps including yourself, we should hesitate. I am sorry to say I do not agree with it at all. To those gentlemen who wish to compromise Dr. Hewlett and put a vote of censure upon him, I would say that he would be deserving of a vote of censure if he refused to pay the police any and every month. (Hear, hear.) If he did not do so he would soon destroy the peace and comfort of this city and all its inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly astonished that a Bench like this should seek to come forward and absolutely declare that its Municipal officers shall not pay sums clearly and undoubtedly due to our police. This is money that must be paid at once, although you may settle the account with Government afterwards. Therefore, for the reasons I have given, I think that there should be no vote of censure passed upon the Municipal officers. What were they to do? They must obey the orders of Government, and "No, no" and "Question," "Question," "They must, although, if they feel strong enough, they may fight the matter out with Government and get the money back again.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—The police are under the Government of Bombay.

Captain Baker—But they must be paid. I quite agree with the opinions expressed by Mr. Green, and it seems to me that the Bench is altogether wrong in this matter, and it is altogether wrong in the position it occupies towards Government, and to seek to give orders to our officers which we know they dare not obey. ("No, no," and slight applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I protest against the remarks that have fallen from the last speaker. I think he takes a totally mistaken view of the important question we are now discussing. This is a very simple question, and that is that all the money that is paid for and on account of the Municipality by Government, or by any person whatsoever, forms part of the Municipal fund. (Hear, hear.) The moment it is paid into the Bank of Bombay, it is our treasure, and no money can be withdrawn from it without the sanction of the Bench. (Hear, hear.) That is the principle we must obtain, and which, by the motion that has been proposed by Mr. Maxwell, the Bench are called upon to maintain. It is totally a mistake on the part of Captain Baker to state that the money which Government ordered should be paid on account of the police was part of the Government contribution to the Municipality. (A Voice—"On house rates.") It could not be. The contribution of Rs. 50,000 by Government in lieu of the Municipality on account of house rate due by Government to the Municipality. On that account a lump sum of adjustment has been made by which Government every year pays into the Municipal treasury a round sum. The stipulation in regard to that contribution is that that money shall not be appropriated to any public improvement except such public improvement in the island of Bombay as may be sanctioned by Government. It is utterly absurd, then, that Government at one moment can say that contribution for house rate, and then direct it to be appropriated to the expenses of the police. That contribution went into the Municipal treasury and formed part of the Municipal fund, and not a rupee should be paid out except under the sanction and permission of the Justices. Sanction and permission was not given, and therefore the Executive officers of the Municipality were clearly wrong in paying the police whether out of the Government contribution or out of any money which Government lent to the Municipality. Therefore I think there can be no excuse legitimately urged in extenuation of the offence of the Executive officers of the Municipality. They will go on at this rate paying from month to month without the express sanction of the Justices of the Bench. How can the Bench, therefore, maintain its control over the Municipal funds? It is to vindicate the authority of this Bench upon principle that I desire to vote upon the proposition put forward by Mr. Maxwell, and I am quite against the conduct of Government and upon the officers of the Municipality. (Signs of impatience.) The Bench must bear in mind, in reference to what Captain Baker said, that the officers cannot disobey Government. But I submit they were not officers of Government in the matter. They were officers of the Municipality. Dr. Hewlett, now "in charge temporarily of the Municipality," is not in that capacity an officer of Government; and Mr. Muldmen also was an officer of the Municipality, and in the matter so was the late Commissioner. Therefore I submit that all these officers were wrong in obeying the instruction of Government and drawing the moneys they did from the Municipal treasury against the express resolutions of the Bench.

Mr. Narayan Wassudewjee—To prove the fallacy of what Captain Baker has said, I will—

The Chairman—Have you not spoken already?

Mr. Narayan Vassudewjee—Yes, but not on the subject on which I was about to speak.

Captain Baker—Mr. Narayan Vassudewjee explained one little ——

Several others at this stage wanted to speak.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I beg you to keep order. It is now nearly five o'clock.

Captain Baker—I want to correct an error.

The Chairman—It is five o'clock, and we have not yet got through the first of the thirty or forty propositions before the meeting. It is getting dark, too. However, if you are determined to go on, I am quite prepared to wait till next morning. (Laughter.)

Mr. Raghunath Narayen—To show that Captain Baker is wrong——

Here Mr. Mundlik and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee rose to speak at the same time.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Dosabhoy had first caught his eye, and therefore he was entitled to speak.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then said—Mr. Chairman,—I do not think, sir, that in the present temper of the Bench, the few remarks which I intend to offer on the subject of Mr. Maxwell's proposition would carry much weight, but I will not on that account shrink from giving a candid expression to the views I entertain of the question under discussion. The Justices who have spoken before me have been, I am afraid, carried away in a wrong direction with notions of offended dignity. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") It is necessary to look calmly and without prejudice on the whole of the police question before deciding on the proposition of the Government of Bombay, and I would say that he before you. You will all remember that we thrice went up to Government and told them that we had no funds to pay the police after the month of August, and also that under the advice given to us by our counsel, we were not going to make any payment beyond the above period. Government in reply clearly pointed out the law, which was that the Justices are bound to pay for the expenses of the police.

Dr Blaney—Money or no money.

Mr. Dosabhoy—But after our passing this decision and after the position which we had so clearly taken up, what could be done? The Municipal Commissioner was placed in a very critical and peculiar position. Was he to sit mute and leave the police force unpaid, or was the force to be disbanded and the lives and properties of Her Majesty's subjects left at the mercy of all the roughs and the Bombashes of the city? ("No, no.")

Mr. Narayen Mundlik—No one says that.

Mr. Dosabhoy—I hope you will not disturb me. Gentlemen, you forget this position while you say so much against the action taken by the Government and the Municipal Commissioner in this matter. When you *thrice*, and in the most distinct and emphatic manner declared that you would not pay the police for September, what was the Municipal Commissioner to do? He naturally went up to Government and told them that he had received your orders not to make any further payment on account of the police, and asked their advice. The reply of Government was decisive. It pointed out to him what his duty was under the law, and this I think is plain. The entire cost of the police of the city must be paid out of the Municipal Fund. That is no doubt the law. I held that opinion from the very commencement of the police question, and my friend Mr. Narayen will bear me out. It is true that we have a dispute with Government about its withdrawing the State contribution to the expenses of the police, but that is a question which can be fought out and decided on another day. In the meantime, you must not forget that the police force must be paid. But who should pay it? You desired the Municipal Commissioner not to pay it, and what was he then to do? He very properly went up to Government, and in view of the orders of the Bench, he requested Government to indemnify him, in the event of your taking any step against him personally. This the Government did as the paramount ruling power of the country charged with the duty of enforcing the law of the land and of protecting the lives and property of the people, and ordered the police force to be paid, as the consequence of leaving the force without its pay would be certainly most injurious. The Municipal Commissioner is no doubt a servant of the Bench, but the law has defined his duties, and these he is bound to carry out. You must not forget also that he is appointed by the Government and is in a measure subordinate to it in certain relations prescribed in the Municipal Act. In the present case, as I have pointed out to you, under the critical and difficult position in which he was reduced, he looked to Government for help, and the Government informed him what the law was and that he should carry it out. I say that the Government was quite right in ordering the police to be paid, and the Municipal Commissioner was justified in carrying out the law, leaving the question of the Government liability to be settled at convenience. During all this discussion no one has told us who in this dilemma was to pay the police. Is the police force, I ask, to be paid for the month of November or not? or are we to be without a police force altogether from this day? This must surely be settled some way or other. I regret very much that at a time when a good understanding between the Bench and the Government was most necessary, a great deal of unnecessary temper has been exhibited. For my part, I beg to state that I think that Mr. Maxwell's proposition is uncalled for and unjust to the Government, and I will therefore vote against it for the reasons I have given.

Dr. Blaney—That is, "offended dignity."

Mr. V. Narayen Mundlik—I have a resolution to propose, and I shall first of all read it, and, through our worthy Chairman, take the sense of the meeting as to whether this shall be a substantive proposition or an amendment.

The Chairman—Have you given notice of it?

Mr. V. Narayen Mundlik—No, but it is in reference to the very subject before us, and I think, as has been stated by Dr. Dallas, that while this resolution will only censure the poor officers, something more ought to be done. I say "poor officers," because they are like the animals in the fable—they do not know which way to pull. Government is on the one side, and on the other there is the Municipality, which has suddenly risen to an amount of unusual vigour, and which, during the last month or two, is trying to see its way to do what it ought to have done three years ago. (Applause.) In hitting these Municipal officers I say we are not hitting the mark. The disorder lies deeper than can be cured by censuring the late Commissioner or Controller. I do think that unless the Bench on this occasion expresses its determination to stand on the position with which the law has credited it, we shall not be doing our duty. We have already had the very best case that can be made out for the Government of Bombay by one of the members of the Finance Committee whose two colleagues resigned on the last occasion. (Hear, hear.) I take leave to say that this Corporation exists by virtue of a law which has been passed by the Legislature, and assented to by the Viceroy, and confirmed by H. M.'s Secretary of State. We are the custodians of the Municipal fund under that law, and until that law is repealed I take leave to say that our position is very clear. As Mr. Maclean has so very happily said in regard to the present affair, it is as if Government had gone into a private office and compelled the secretary to disburse money for the benefit of the State. Dr. Hewlett unfortunately occupies the position of Commissioner at present, and I am glad to see he does so—(great laughter)—because at any rate the health of the city will be looked after. But in regard to this paying of the police by him on a Government order, I say Government had no right to give it. I do think it is our duty to consult our legal advisers, so that we may see how such breaches of the law can be given by Government, I believe, quite independent of the Municipal funds. ("No, no.")

Mr. Raghunah Narayen—May I ask Captain Baker whether Government has given us that grant in lieu of house-rent or anything? (Hear, hear.)

Captain Baker—Well, it is given in lieu of house-rate, I think. ("Oh, oh!") Gentlemen, you may take it in whatever way you choose. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—We shall require to take it as a payment out of the two lakhs advanced to the Municipality by Government. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Baker—I think that before the vote of censure is passed upon the Municipal officers of the past, present, and to come, and perhaps including yourself, we should hesitate. I am sorry to say

APPELLATE JURISDICTION AS TO ORDERS AFTER JUDGMENT.

DISTRICT COURT, THANA.

(Before W. M. COGHLAN, Esq., District Judge.)

SHALIGRAM SHIMPI.—Applicant.

AFTER argument by counsel, the Judge gave judgment as follows:—

The petitioner Shaligram represents that whereas he had presented a "durkhast" (No. 356 of 1871) to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bhiwandi for the attachment and sale of the estate of his judgment-debtor Ramchundra Abaji, the opponent Madhowrao applied to the Court (application No. 58 of 1871) that the property (a house) attached under the aforesaid "durkhast," which had been mortgaged to him (the opponent) by the petitioner's judgment-debtor, might be made over to him, and that the Subordinate Judge thereupon, on the 21st June 1871, made an order that the property be sold subject to the mortgage lien of the opponent.

The petitioner now prays that this order may be reversed on the grounds that—

1. The opponent had no legal authority or standing to make the application.

2. The lower Court's decision travels beyond the opponent's prayer.

3. The mortgage deed has not been proved.

4. The Court had no jurisdiction to determine the question as to whether the house was mortgaged or not.

5. The lower Court was wrong in ordering the petitioner to bear his own costs and those of the opponent.

The preliminary point for decision is whether this Court has jurisdiction, as an Appellate Court, in this matter?

There is no special provision of the law for an appeal in a matter of this kind, and section 364 of Act VIII. of 1859 expressly bars the right of appeal from any order passed after a decree, and relating to its execution, except so far as has been expressly provided for by the Act.

Act XXIII. of 1861, section 11, does not help this application, since it refers exclusively to questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed.

It has, I am aware, been held by the Bengal High Court, that a defaulting purchaser and a decree-holder are to be considered "parties to the suit" within the meaning of section 11 (C. W. R. vol. iii. p. 3, vol. vi. p. 126; M. R. vol. xvi. p. 15), but I do not know of any ruling of our own High Court to this effect. If, however, this ruling were adopted, it would not go so far as to cover the present application, which is to entertain an appeal against an order of the Lower Court, directing the sale of a judgment debtor's property, saving the lien of a third party.

Many cases of the Bengal High Court have been referred to to show that an appeal does not lie in this matter, notably "The Collector of Dacca *vs.* Kamalakant," vol. ii. p. 33, in which the Court, while expressing dissatisfaction with the order of the Lower Court, declined to interfere on appeal, because an appeal was not specially provided for by the law.

I have no hesitation in holding that this Court has not appellate jurisdiction in regard to this application.

The Subordinate Judge may have made a mistake in reading section 246 of Act VIII. of 1859, and in acting on his misconstruction of that section.

If so, applicant has his remedy, but it must be by separate suit, not by petition of appeal.

I reject the application with costs.

MURDER OF A GIRL.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Manjee Bhaijee and three others. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, before F. D. Melvill, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the accused were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder by causing the death of Rutton, a girl, aged about sixteen years. The facts of the case are these. Rutton lived with her mother Chowtee. She was unmarried, but was about six months gone in the family way, by, as the mother alleged, prisoner Manjee. A few days before Cocoanut-day, Chowtee went to Dhandooks, leaving her daughter alone in her house. She returned in two or three days and found Rutton missing. On making enquiries she heard from two men, Dossa and Ajja, that they had seen prisoners three and four going off with Rutton in a certain direction one night, just after dark. She went out in that direction and saw some kites flying about a mile off. She immediately jumped at the conclusion that her daughter had been murdered and was lying on that spot; for without going near she went back and complained to the Mookhee that her daughter had been murdered. The result of this was the discovery of the body and the production of the hair and clothes of the deceased from the places where they had been concealed. There was no evidence against the second prisoner, except a so-called confession made before a Subordinate Magistrate, and from that it would appear that whatever part he took in the murder was done under compulsion and threats, such that he could not merely on his confession be considered guilty of murder. He must therefore be acquitted. The only information that Chowtee could obtain about her daughter was from Dossa and Ajja. These men state that they were seated one evening just after dark, in the road leading from the bazaar, when the first, third, and fourth prisoners passed with Rutton, going in a southerly direction. They passed close to the abovenamed persons, who asked them where they were going, and received the reply that it was nothing to them. For the defence it was urged that the witnesses contradicted each other in the most glaring way; that there was not the slightest reason why they should have been together then; that even if they had been, it could not be believed that they should have been together when Chowtee met them on a subsequent occasion; and that they and the prisoners belong to rival factions in the village. The Mookhee stated that on receiving the information from Chowtee, he went to the spot indicated, and found the body half buried in the sand. He returned and sent word to the Fouzdar and the Ranpoor jemadar, and he arrested the three prisoners. The jemadar came that same night and the Fouzdar the next morning, when they all proceeded to the scene of the murder. The body was disinterred, and an inquest held on it. All the hair had been cut off, and the three prisoners were asked what had become of it, and they offered to show the spot where it was concealed. The prisoners then on being further questioned admitted that the deceased's clothes had been thrown into a well in the limits of the village of Sanjoorce from which they were recovered by a sepoy who dived to the bottom. The Court concurring with one of the assessors, found that the prisoners were guilty of the offence and sentenced them to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, commuted the sentences of death passed against the accused, to sentences of transportation for life.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CHOLERA has appeared in Lucknow. Though very fatal to the natives, there have been hitherto only one or two cases of it among Europeans.

BITTEN BY A JACKAL.—On the 6th instant a Sind Banian, named Tarroo, a resident of village Shahkurreen, talooka Sakra, was bitten by a mad jackal. It is said that he is now in a deranged state, and restorative medicines were being administered to him.—*Sind*, Nov. 11.

COLONEL W. SOUTHEY.—Last Thursday evening, all the members of the Kurrachee Bar, save two, assembled in the Small Causes Court, to bid farewell to Judge Southey, who, having on account of failing health obtained a furlough to Europe, leaves by the mail steamer on Wednesday next. There were present on the occasion—Messrs. Sydney Scott, Dyaram, Odharam, Thornton, Barrett, and Nanabhoy Chanjebhoy. At the close of the proceedings of the day, Mr. Thornton rose and, addressing Judge Southey, said that now that His Honor was on the eve of his departure to Europe, and it being the last day he would sit on the Bench, himself and his friends of the legal profession had gathered to present him with a written address (which perhaps he thought there was no necessity for reading out) in token of the high esteem in which he was held by the gentlemen of the Kurrachee Bar, and begged his acceptance of the same. Mr. Thornton said that the only member absent was Mr. Atmaram, and that he was desired by Mr. Hussunally, who was engaged at the Sessions, to say he very much regretted his inability to attend. Mr. Leggett was, of course, out of Kurrachee. The members earnestly hoped that His Honor's absence would only be temporary, and that he would soon be able to return to the scene of his labours with renewed health. They then wished him a hearty farewell. Judge Southey in reply said that although he was not prepared for such an occasion, yet, whilst thanking them warmly for the address, he could not deny the fact that during the three and a half years he presided on the Bench he had every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of the members of the Bar, although at times there may have been some slight momentary differences, which he considered of no consequence. He wished one and all farewell, and said he would always be glad to hear of their success and welfare.—*Ibid.*

REFUSING TO EXTINGUISH A CONFLAGRATION.—A most extraordinary statement occurs in the last Annual Criminal Report of the Punjab regarding offences against the Forest Laws. Nine hundred and seven persons were punished in one case for the negative offence of not assisting to extinguish a conflagration in certain Government forests. We should like to see the particulars of this case. On the face of the facts, it would certainly seem that undue advantage had been taken of the latitude of the penal clause under which the punishment was inflicted.—*Englishman.*

THE WATER PIPES OF MADRAS.—The laying down of the water pipes is progressing in spite of the we weather that we have lately had. Large pipes have been laid down nearly as far as the Scotch Kirk, while to the west, small pipes are being laid down in all directions. If the work goes on as rapidly as it has been going on lately, no doubt it will be finished within the contract time. It would be well if the ground was levelled as much as possible after the pipes are laid down. The unevenness in some places is annoying to passengers on foot, especially at night.—*Madras Times.*

THE KING OF BURMAH AS A MERCHANT.—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* writes from Mandalay—"It is currently reported here that His Majesty intends to relinquish the piece-goods trade which has recently provoked so much discussion in the Rangoon papers. The recent purchase of a steamer by the King will serve to show how he is often treated in his trade bargains with us. You in Rangoon are probably well acquainted with this vessel's antecedents, but the general impression here is that when she was transferred in Rangoon her former owners had all but condemned her. The sum which is here mentioned as her purchase money in Rangoon bears a ridiculous disproportion to that which the King paid for her, and was in itself a proof of how little her real value could have been. That the King will be not long in discovering this, there can be no doubt; and it will doubtless increase his respect for the integrity of those 'British Merchants' whose commercial rectitude has so often been thrown in his teeth.

JUDICIAL ECCENTRICITIES AND DIFFERENCES.—Mr. Justice Holloway who presided at the Settlement of Issues Court yesterday, "polished off" a cause board consisting of 75 cases. His Lordship has a happy knack of getting through his cases and seems sometimes inclined to wish to have the Court entirely to himself. Counsel are only in His Lordship's way, and he does not care to be troubled with them. It appeared yesterday that in one case Mr. Justice Kernan had directed a case to stand over for counsel to be instructed in the case, and when the suit was called on yesterday Mr. Justice Holloway remarked that there must have been some very abstruse and difficult question involved which the judge had been unable to solve for himself, and as counsel was not instructed to-day, the case must stand over again, as he could not sit in review on Mr. Justice Kernan's order. In several other cases written statements had been ordered to be put in by Mr. Justice Kernan, and these had been brought in pursuant to the order, but His Lordship Mr. Justice Holloway seemed to think these statements a useless sort of proceeding, and declared that he would not read them and did not care for them. We have no doubt an impetuous Judge will always find it the easiest way to get rid of a case by the "ore tenus" system of pleading, but it is not so satisfactory a mode of having things disposed of in a Court of Record and in the High Court of the Presidency town. We lament to find that one Judge should—in this manner—question the propriety of the action of another Judge in open Court. A similar proceeding took place at the last Sessions, and it does not seem the way to secure for the Court the respect of the suitors, the profession, or the public.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 14.

SONEPORE RACES.—Amongst the visitors to the Sonepore Races this year will be Sir Jung Bahadoor, who will come down from his shooting excursion in the Terai for a few days. His Highness means to do the thing in style, for he has ordered several sets of silver-mounted four-horse harness from Messrs. Monteith and Co. to be sent to Sonepore to await his arrival. —*Englishman.*

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE has, we regret to hear, been committed in Pindee. Two natives entered Major Barton's house with felonious intentions. The Major saw one, and snapped his revolver two or three times at the man, but it missed fire. The Major then closed with the burglar, and threw him, when the man bit the Major so severely that the latter fainted. The burglar, however, was brought down by a lathi wielded by the Major's syce. The second burglar escaped at the time, but was peached upon by his accomplice, and both were to be tried to-morrow by Colonel Bean, the Cantonment Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—We have heard, on what is probably good authority, that there will be no text-book for the English portion of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1873. The University authorities are determined to put down cramming, and the abolition of all text-books would be a most effectual step towards the attainment of this end. What is required is to test the candidates' familiarity with the English language, not his knowledge of a particul.r author; and the greatest defect in the system hitherto pursued is the appointing of text-books for examination.—*Ibid.*

LITIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.—The decrease of litigation that has been lately noticed does not extend to the Punjab. The number of civil suits instituted there has risen suddenly in the past year from 164,595 to 205,606, or nearly 25 per cent. This increase, which is wholly unprecedented—the highest number of suits previously instituted in any one year being 165,520—is generally attributed by the local officers to the reduction of stamp-duty caused by the Court Fees Act, and to the return of agricultured prosperity. More than four-fifths of the cases are actions on contracts. There were 2,202 cases connected with betrothals, and suits instituted for custody of wives increased from 716 to 1,202. The total number of rent-suits was only 4,160, and of suits of all kinds under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 4,659.

THE REPORTED "EMEUTE" AT DACCA.—The Dacca paper corrects the report to which we referred last week that two hundred prisoners had been sent from the Dacca Jail to Allipore in consequence of an emeute. There was actually no emeute, but, says our contemporary, "it was to prevent a contemplated rising that the men were removed. We are told that a fearful conspiracy had been concerted, the fruition of which would have resulted in offences too horrible to detail. The dreadful plot was discovered only the day before it was to operate, by secret information conveyed ingeniously to an official. Ere the conspirators had time to suspect the possibility of failure, the jail guards were doubled, a body of police was assembled and marched down, and every available handcuff was in requisition. But for this promptitude, Dacca would next day have been the scene of a tragedy."

FUNNY.—One of the European loafers whom the King of Burmah is entertaining, in turn entertains the King with visions of extended dominion and supremacy. The barg-in, as it stands at present, is said to be this. The loafer on his part promises the King to bring an 84-gun ironclad to Mandalay (cash on delivery); to procure for the King Bassein, Arracan, and part of Assam; and to persuade the Viceroy of India to visit His Majesty once a year to do homage, as to his suzerain, for the portions of country he holds in fief. The King, on his part, promises the loafer large decorations, and as much ruby-sand as he can carry off on his person.—*Pioneer.*

THE EVAPORATION OF WATER.—The very careful experiments conducted by Major Mayne, R. E., at the Shameerpett Tank seem to set at rest all disputed regarding the degree in which water evaporates in the open air in the cold season of India, and also concerning the minimum quantity of water (whether rain or irrigation) required by rice crops. Of course, strictly speaking, the conclusions which Major Mayne arrives at are only absolutely correct as regards the district where his experiments were made—that is Hyderabad—but the conclusions are that water in the open air loses on the average one-sixth of an inch per diem during the cold months; and that rice requires at least 36 inches of rain (or irrigation water) to produce an average crop.—*Ibid.*

THE HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—For the accommodation of the Mahomedan boarders of the Hooghly College, the Bengal Government lately purchased a large house on the river-side at Chinsurah; but the Hindu residents, to the number of three hundred, have memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor to remove the establishment to "a less objectionable quarter." They say that it will be impossible for their females to bathe at the neighbouring ghats, "in consequence of acts of violence and oppression that are likely to be committed by the turbulent Mahomedan youths, even when kept under the strictest discipline;" also that the building is so high, and commands so extensive a view, "that notwithstanding the adoption of every possible precaution, it would be extremely difficult to secure their zenanas from exposure."

THE HTEE.—We hear that the Government of India have authorized the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to disburse an amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000 for the entertainment of the Burmese officials deputed by the King of Ava to convey the Htee or Umbrella, at present by His Majesty, to the Shwee Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE DISTRESS IN THE SIRSA DISTRICT.—The following letter has been addressed to the *Pioneer*:—Will you allow me to bring to the notice of the public, through your columns, the great distress now prevailing in this district? The zemindars have become impoverished by a succession of bad seasons; and the almost total failure of the last harvest, owing to the want of rain, has left the majority of them without any means of subsistence. Up to the present I have been able, by means of such local funds as I have at my disposal, and with the aid of private subscriptions, to afford partial relief by employing large numbers of the poor in digging tanks and other useful works; but the distress is increasing as the money diminishes, and will go on spreading every day if, as now appears almost certain, the rubbee crops cannot be sown for want of rain. The fact is believed by the people that in case the report should prove untrue then the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M. Secbi, is bound to pay the Jewish merchant the sum of 1,000 scudi; and, on the other hand, if the truth of this news be confirmed, then the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M Secbi, is justified and empowered to cut with his own hand, with a well sharpened knife, a pound of the Jew's fair flesh, of that part of the body it might please him. When the news proved true, the Christian insisted on his bond; but the governor, having got wind of the affair, reported it to the Pope, who condemned both Jew and Christian to the galleys, from which they could only be ransomed by paying a fine of 2,000 scudi to the Hospital of the Sixtine Bridge.

Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

THE last batch of clerks belonging to the Government offices will leave Simla about the 20th. The Commander-in-Chief and head-quarter offices will leave about the 25th.

SIR EDWARD CREASY is Chief Justice of Ceylon, and we now notice that Mr. H. Creasy has been appointed Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, Mr. E. Creasy, Junr., having received an appointment in the Survey Department.

THE RANGOON'S MAILS.—The Postmaster at Madras has received intimation from the Packet Agent at Point de Galle, that the whole of the mails despatched from Madras to go to Australia by the Rangoon have been saved, but they are more or less damaged by having been under water a few hours.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.—A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, announcing the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Bangalore. *Athenæum*, Nov. 15.

MADRAS MASTER ATTENDANT.—We learn that Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, Master Attendant, Madras, will have to retire in March next as he comes under the operation of the fifty-five years order. Mr. Dalrymple has held the above office upwards of seventeen years and before this he was a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for Madras. It is stated that Captain Taylor, of the Royal Navy Reserve and now Commander of Messrs. Green and Co.'s new steamer Viceroy, will be appointed his successor.—*Ibid.*

MR. J. D. GORDON, the Officiating Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah, has been authorised by the local Government to inquire into the debts of Sarvadhikar Nanja Raj alias Baleraj Ursu, a member of the Royal family of Mysore, with a view to their settlement and liquidation.

THE ORIGIN OF SHYLOCK.—A correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle* calls attention to the fact that the original of Shakspeare's Shylock was a Christian and not a Jew. He quotes from the 11th book of Gregorio Leti's Biography of Sixtus V., in proof of this. A Roman merchant, named Sechi, heard that Admiral Francis Blake had conquered St. Domingo, and communicated the news to a Jewish merchant named Ceneda. The latter was so confident in the falseness of the news that, after repeated protestations he said, "I bet a pound of my flesh that the report is untrue." "And I lay a thousand scudi against it," rejoined the Christian, who caused a bond to be drawn up to the effect that in case the report should prove untrue then the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M. Secbi, is bound to pay the Jewish merchant the sum of 1,000 scudi; and, on the other hand, if the truth of this news be confirmed, then the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M Secbi, is justified and empowered to cut with his own hand, with a well sharpened knife, a pound of the Jew's fair flesh, of that part of the body it might please him. When the news proved true, the Christian insisted on his bond; but the governor, having got wind of the affair, reported it to the Pope, who condemned both Jew and Christian to the galleys, from which they could only be ransomed by paying a fine of 2,000 scudi to the Hospital of the Sixtine Bridge.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

CHITTAGONG, 6th Nov.

I SEND you a few lines to report how we are getting on. The Second Goorkha Regiment arrived here on the 6th instant in good health. There was not a man sick among them, which, it must be admitted, is a very satisfactory state of things. This much, however, has to be said that the smart Goorkha is at most times a healthy subject. The regiment starts again with General Brownlow and Staff for Kersalong to-morrow morning early. The Sappers remain here for the present. The Captain of the Kool, a very useful, and at the present moment a very indispensable officer (for he was to take the Kool with Goorkhas on board up to Kersalong,) was taken ill with fever and conveyed to the dak bungalow where it was thought he would be better attended to. Poor fellow, I regret to say that he succumbed to the disease, and died on Sunday evening. His name, I believe was Smart, and he has left a wife and family to lament his loss. Orders have been received to send 500 coolies to Kersalong. These will be despatched in the course of a day or two in charge of a commissioned officer.

7th Nov.

The General and Staff and the Second Regiment (Goorkhas) left this morning for Kersalong. The Kool and India take them up to Rungamutea, and from thence they get on by native boats. They will arrive, I anticipate, at Rungamutea to-morrow.

The first batch of elephants were safely landed here, with the exception of one animal which died during the passage, and was thrown overboard. The trip is regarded as highly successful.

The weather here is very pleasant. I am glad, however, that I took the precaution to bring mosquito curtains, for the musquitoes bite like grey hounds.

The Brigade Major has left here to arrange for the forwarding of the column as it arrives from Calcutta. The General, Captain East, and Captain Cockburn, went on this morning.—*Indian Daily News.*

CONFISCATION OF FIREWORKS IN CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

THOUGH any legitimate efforts to put down the firework nuisance in Calcutta would meet with our unqualified approbation, we must protest against the excessive harshness and injustice of the police suddenly and without any previous notice confiscating the whole of the fireworks in the shops. We believe it is a doubtful point whether the possession of these fireworks was illegal, or not; but even supposing it to be illegal, the law had never previously been enforced, and from time immemorial fireworks had been kept and sold in town without let or hindrance. In many cases, probably, the firework-sellers had invested the whole or a considerable portion of their little capital in this annual venture. Not a few of them had, doubtless, borrowed money for the purpose. Did those who issued the order for their seizure consider for a moment the dismay and the actual distress the proceeding must cause? Did they reflect that they were in many cases attaching, not the profits, but the entire stock-in-trade of men who, if they had offended, had done so unconsciously, and that they were consigning them and their families to months or perhaps years of poverty and debt? We have no hesitation in saying that much less mischief was likely to be caused by the letting off of these fireworks than must be caused by thus suddenly depriving so many people of their means of subsistence. But we are not restricted to choosing between these two evils. They might unobjectionably have adopted the alternative of ordering the immediate removal of the fireworks beyond the limits of the town, in which case the loss to the owners would have been comparatively small. The damage to our popularity, caused by inconsiderate proceedings of the kind under notice, is incalculable.

MR. DALL AND THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

BROTHER,—In reply to what you have published in comment on my letter of the 3rd instant, allow me to say:—

1.—I fully understand that you have welcomed me solely on the ground of our common acceptance of "One God without a second," and our common belief that besides Him there is no supreme Saviour. You and I believe that to him *alone* centres all that is good and right, and wise and holy, and mighty. This is Theism, the extreme opposite of atheism, polytheism, and pantheism.

2.—I believe with you that the spirit of this One God our Father is quickening all of good which to-day is rising over Bengal in the progress of her church of God or Brahmo Somaj over her people and over all India. My Somaj is the Brahmo Somaj of *India*.

3.—In love and hope I am one with you. In thinking I am one with no man. Love and worship are centre-seeking forces and make all men one. Thought and employment are centre-flying forces and make all men differ. Life is the harmony of both, perfected by unity, intellectually perfected in diversity. The living peace of God is the healthy balance of these opposing forces in the soul, and salvation is their conscious harmony. Intellectually, every covenant will have diverse interpretations. God has made it so. Every church that lives has in its Right and its Thinkers; its High and Low; its Broad and Narrow; its free and its close construction disciples; its progressives and its conservatives; the one side as honest as the other; and equally deserving of our respect. Where among these shall we set our founder, Ram Mohun Roy? He was certainly an electic; and I think we must call him a broad Theist, for theist he certainly was, when he declared his Faith in Jesus Christ as "a being in whom dwelt *all truth*," and professed his entire confidence in the "veracity, candour, and *perfection*" of Jesus of Nazareth: calls him "the founder of true religion," and calls Jesus (see in particular Ram Mohun Roy's 2nd Appeal in "his defence,") and in "self defence," "the Saviour," "the Redeemer," "the Highest of all the Prophets," "the Spiritual Lord and King of Jews and Gentiles," "the Final Judge of Men," "the First Born of every creature, whom God has anointed and exalted even above his angels." If Ram Mohun said this of any other than Jesus, I cannot find it. I think he never did. And so speaking, was he not a broad construction Theist? Yes, as broad as I.

4.—There is nothing so broad as Theism. It is a mighty cry, without a creed. It is liberty without licence. Doubly bound, it is doubly free. It *must* love and worship sincerely. It *may* think and work wisely. It has the most rigid bounds—the most glorious privileges. *As* it loves man and serves God, so far and no further is Theism free to think and act. It repudiates *nothing that is true*. It renounces no good thing till it find a better. It forsakes no honest scripture that rebukes sin and calls men to righteousness, or teaches Brahmo Dharma, the religion of one God.

5.—Let us not deny Jesus, the "Prince of Prophets," as our Keshub loves to call him, except where we find Jesus untrue. I have not denied Jesus in becoming a Brahmo: I can never renounce him, except to go to a better lawgiver; to a purer and diviner martyr and saviour and brother? Do I accept the word of Jesus as final? And without appeal? No. He himself forbids it. So that I should deny him if I did. No word of Jesus becomes law to me, till confirmed by another witness—the spirit within me. "I am one" (he says) and "my Father," far greater than I, is your other witness. If Jesus when he says: "*I am a man* who has told you the truth, which I have heard from God." And this is Theism: for the same God gives truth to all who ask him.

6.—I was well pleased to hear from the manager of our book room that he had, since Keshub Babu's return from England, sold nearly three hundred sets of the works of *Dr. Channing*, our leading author in theology. I was not sorry to see in the (London) "*Inquirer*, of September 30th, what seems a complete justification of the step I have taken in joining the Church of God Theistic, in India,—it was given to the world, recently at Liverpool, by the leading English Unitarian, James Martineau, though the English Unitarians, be it understood, have not for many years had any pecuniary connection with my work in India. Why any of Ram Mohun Roy's works should be refused a place by the side of Channing's, I cannot understand. I sent them there for sale, for the good of our cause. As I am informed that no copy is to be had there, even for reference of the last and largest and ripest works of Ram Mohun Roy, and as I have three editions of it here, where I have resided for years, at 24, Mott's Lane, Dhurrumtollah, may I beg my friends to come and look at this handsome octavo volume of 630 pages? It will give me pleasure to meet them always at 4 o'clock P. M. on Sundays. Let us gave it a careful inspection between 4 and 6 P.M.

Finally: the "complete sincerity of my purpose to aid my brethren, can only be proved by my labours in the cause of that one God without a second for the preaching of whose gospel I came to India."

Ever your friend and brother,

DALL.

"TALL" WRITING.

ALMOST at the same time that we received the news of the destruction by fire of Chicago, comes the startling news that the Orange Country in the State of Florida has sunk beneath the water for many miles, and houses and people been engulphed. A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, a witness of the catastrophe, says:—"That while on his way from Orlando to Fort Millroad on horseback, he noticed that his horse commenced bogging, and as he proceeded from the sounds heard in the rear, he became alarmed. The bogging grew worse as he progressed, until he had to dismount. The sounds in his rear increased more and more, and became more and more alarming and the route in front more boggy. At last, after great exertions, both he and his horse reached solid ground. Turning to examine into the cause of those fearful sounds in his rear, he saw the most terrific and appalling sights. The first thing that attracted attention was that the trees were moving, first a giratory motion of the top, then some sinking gradually out of sight, the top revolving more and more rapidly as it sunk and disappeared, others following, and as they fell revolving and describing arcs of a circle against the sky. Then the whole earth, as far as the eye could reach, sinking and its place supplied by a sea of waters, rushing, seething, boiling, with the noise of mighty cataracts, casting to the surface the roots, tops or bodies of pines and oak." The *Herald* adds —"It is well known that a large portion of Florida is of comparatively recent formation; that it has for a basis coral and rotten rock; that many of the rivers and lakes have subterranean channels and outlets, and there are many what are called "lime sinks." The late heavy and long continued rains, by which the earth has been thoroughly saturated and the subterranean channels swollen, are calculated to produce subterranean changes. It is not impossible nor improbable that there is truth in the story."

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedati e and Anti-Spasm die," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory and Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Viceregal Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 19th October, when there were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.; the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell; the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton; His Highness Saramade Rajahee Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sival Ram Sing Bahadur, of Jaypur, G.C.S.I.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council was aware that the object of the Bill was to deal with the case of grooms arriving in this country from Australia in charge of horses and becoming chargeable to the State as vagrants. The European Vagrancy Act of 1869 did not fully meet the case, and the section now added would, it was hoped, make evasion of the law impossible. Some valuable suggestions had been received from the Advocate General as to the ingenious modes in which the legal obligations imposed by the Act could be shirked; and, in accordance with his advice, definitions had been inserted in the Bill, the effect of which would be that the responsibility in every case should be brought home to some one or other.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF CAPACITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Weights and Measures of Capacity of British India.

LAND-REVENUE PROCEDURE (PUNJAB) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for consolidating and amending the law as to land-revenue procedure in the Punjab.

BENGAL REGULATIONS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code be taken into consideration. He said that he did not think that he should be justified in taking up the time of the Council with any lengthened explanation of the details of a measure of this kind.

The propriety and expediency of the repeal of an enactment on the ground that it had become obsolete, or that its retention in the present state of things was unnecessary, could only be determined after a thorough investigation of its contents. Hence it followed that the Council, when asked to accept the conclusions of this report, had necessarily to take much upon trust, and thus a more than ordinary responsibility rested upon the Select Committee in dealing with the subject of the present Bill.

In this view of the matter the proposed repeals had been weighed with extreme care and deliberation, and Mr. Cockerell could affirm with that confidence which a long study of the subject of the Bengal Regulations in some measure enabled him to express, that the proposals contained in the Bill, as amended, erred rather on the side of over-caution.

The plan of the original Bill comprehended the complete expurgation of all obsolete or unnecessary matter from the Bengal Regulations, and for this purpose two schedules were framed,—the one providing for the entire repeal of the surviving or previously unrepealed provisions of wholly obsolete Regulations, the other comprising the repeal only of obsolete parts of Regulations.

The object of this measure was of course to simplify by reducing to the smallest possible compass the operative law contained in the Regulation Code.

In the opinion of some of the local authorities the difficulties attending the ascertainment of that law would be rather increased than diminished by the repeal of mere fragments of Regulations. Without assenting to this view they proposed to omit the schedule of partial repeals, and this course had been more readily adopted in consideration of the prospect which they now had of an early consolidation of most of the surviving Regulations.

The Regulations which would remain on the Statute-book after the passing of this Bill, and a cotemporary measure which provided for several further repeals, related for the most part to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and the codification of the entire law on this subject had been greatly simplified by the experience gained through the progress already attained in the framing of a similar Act for the Punjab. For it had been clearly demonstrated that the operative substance of the numerous bulky and complicated enactments which represented the existing law on this subject, was capable of being reduced to a single Act of extremely moderate dimensions, and this without the sacrifice of anything which it would be desirable to retain.

After the completion of the process of consolidation of such of the Regulations relating to land revenue, police, and other subjects as were susceptible of being re-enacted in a more concise form, there would remain only a list of from thirty to forty Regulations of most of which the practical value was rather that of an historical record of rights and privileges conceded by former legislation than of a constituent part of the existing operative law.

Mr. Cockerell had only to add that he thought some acknowledgment, on the part of the Council, was due to Mr. Field of the Lower Bengal Civil Service for his valuable criticisms on the subject of this Bill. A full investigation and review of the schedules of the original Bill involved, no doubt, a degree of labour which experienced officers with their many and more pressing duties had been unable to give to this matter; and, speaking generally, the assistance given by the local authorities to the determination of the proposed repeals had been somewhat meagre. Mr. Field was the only one of the subject forms a marked exception to this general absence of co-operation. Having been engaged for a long time in the compilation of a new edition of the extant Bengal Resolutions,—a work which, if there was no early prospect of consolidating what remained of those enactments, would be very much needed,—he had necessarily acquired that familiarity with the subject which rendered his paper of very great value in the settlement of the contents of the schedule.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian religion. He said that he might remind the Council that this was one of the several consolidation measures for the introduction of which leave was obtained about a year ago.

The delay in the preparation and introduction of the Bill had been due mainly to the great pressure of business in the Legislative Department during the last year.

The Bill provided for the collation into one enactment of the provisions of Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the Indian Act V of 1852 and of 1865, with such alterations of wording and arrangement as were incidental to the process of consolidation. It further comprised three substantial amendments of the existing law.

At the present time, only Act V of 1852 extended to the territories of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty, and he (Mr. Cockerell) apprehended that there was great doubt as to the validity of a marriage solemnized between the Christian subjects of Her Majesty in Native States otherwise than in the presence of a Marriage Registrar appointed under that Act, even if the marriage was solemnized by an ordained clergyman of any of the established churches, and in conformity with the ceremonies and customs of such churches.

The Bill would remove this doubt by extending the entire law relating to Christian marriages to Native States in alliance with Her Majesty.

There was also some ambiguity in the provisions of the existing law as to the submission of returns of marriages solemnized between Native Christians. For statistical purposes the Indian Government was required to transmit to England the returns of marriages solemnized between British subjects who, though resident in this country, retained their English domicile; and, to meet this requirement, the law obliged persons registering Christian marriages to submit with regularity the returns of such registrations.

The wording and arrangement of the provisions of the existing law relative to this obligation did not clearly indicate its intended extent. There had been from time to time, since the passing of the Act of 1865, various references to the local Governments on the subject, and the orders passed thereon did not evince a uniform interpretation of the requirements of the law on the part of the Executive.

The Bill laid down clearly the rule that the returns of marriages between Native Christians, howsoever they might have been solemnized, were not required.

The most important amendment proposed in this Bill was in regard to marriages between Native Christians, either of whom was a minor. The framers of the present law, actuated by the desire of making the forms of marriage between Native Christians of the poorer and uneducated classes as simple and inexpensive as possible, dispensed with all notices, and required only that the persons intending marriage should be of a certain specified age,—which, in the case of both male and female, was considerably below that which constituted majority even amongst the natives of this country,—and that they should not stand in relation to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity—apparently as prescribed by the English canon, though this is not specified.

The practical effect of this was to deprive Native Christian parents of that control over the action of their children in the very important matter of contracting marriages which the law or custom gave to parents of all countries and creeds. He ventured to think that this result of the enactment of Part V of Act V of 1865 must have been overlooked, and he should say that he entirely sympathized with the Reverend Kristo Mohun Banerjee and several other leading gentlemen of the Native Christian community who had memorialized His Excellency on the subject, pointing out the extreme hardship inflicted on them by the legislation referred to.

He (Mr. Cockerell) thought that they had a substantial grievance, and were entitled to a remedy. Whether the proviso to section fifty-four of the Bill gave the required relief in the best forms that could be desired, he was not prepared to say. The provision had been inserted tentatively, and might be found to need such alteration when the Bill went before a Select Committee. It was intended to restore the power of control of which Native Christian parents had been deprived by the present law without introducing the use of notices and forms unsuited to the poorer and uneducated classes, and which it was the especial object of past legislation to avoid.

He had introduced this Bill to effect its early publication, but he did not propose to move its reference to a Select Committee until the Council met in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen observed that it was an illustration of the real importance of the consolidation measures to which so much of the attention of the Legislature had been of late directed, that all the difficulty to which his hon'ble friend had referred in connection with Christian marriages, had been produced by the manner in which the Acts now about to be consolidated was pieced together, and by the uncertainty which arose from the cross references to one another contained in them. The grievance to which his hon'ble friend had alluded would not, of course, admit of discussion, and the present measure would, it was believed, provide a suitable remedy. In other respects it was entirely a measure of consolidation.

CIVIL COURTS (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, with the permission of His Excellency the President, presented the report of the Select